

# America's FUTURE

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## WHO STOLE SOCIALISM?

The Democrats are meeting in Los Angeles shortly to name a presidential candidate and later in the month the Republicans will meet in Chicago for the same purpose. After that, and until the election in November, the air will be filled with political talk. It's a great show — a typically American show — which returns to the boards every four years. But deep in the mind of every conscientious voter there remains a nagging question: After 20 years of 'me-tooism' in national elec-

tions, will the voter finally this year have a real choice?

That is a question, of course, which cannot be fairly answered until after the conventions. But some weeks ago a little-noticed political convention was held in Washington. Its proceedings throw an interesting light on the dilemma which faces the American voter. It was the convention of the Socialist Party of the United States. The Socialist Party, as a party, has been dying for a long time. Its convention in

Washington was a sort of swan song. For the first time in many years, the Socialist Party decided not to run a presidential candidate.

Does this mean socialism is dead in the United States? It certainly does not. On the contrary, both the Democratic and Republican parties have become so infiltrated with socialism that the Socialists decided their best course was to work through the established parties in order to make them more socialist than ever. This means the leftists, the so-called modern 'liberal,' and the professional do-gooders in both great parties have taken socialism away from the open and avowed Socialist Party.

This is why many political observers believe that the

crying need in American political life is a realignment of the parties. They say that the words 'Republican' and 'Democratic' have lost their meaning. It is ridiculous, for instance, for a man like Senator Javits of New York to be in the same party as Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona and Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire. It is equally ridiculous for a man like Senator Byrd of Virginia to be in the same party as Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota or Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon. Until such a realignment takes place, there is only one course for the careful voter. He must make a choice, in each individual case, of the man who is closest to his own principles, regardless of his party label.

## PROBLEMS IN "PARADISE"

One of the big problems facing the politicians in both parties is the American trend toward the Welfare State. The Welfare State is not outright socialism, but it is an essential part of a socialist system. It is an important ingredient of socialist doctrine for two reasons. Carried far enough, the Welfare State eventually

wrecks a free, capitalist system. And the Welfare State, because of its deadening effect on large segments of the population, makes it easier to bring about complete socialism.

The average American politician, of course, is a very practical guy. He is interested in votes. He feels it is easier to corral the votes

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of numerous organized minorities who get handouts from the government — easier, that is, than to try for the votes of the large, unorganized majority who pay the bills in taxes and inflation. It is only the occasional, very brave politician who will buck this tide. But when he does, surprisingly enough, people often rally to his banner. However, we may as well face the fact that brave politicians are few and far between. Most are followers, not leaders — followers of what they think the people want. This leaves it up to the independent, self-reliant American to holler just as loud, or louder, than the welfare-staters whose bills he is paying.

It is a sad thing to see the American people, whose freedom and independence made them great, falling for the welfare-state idea at the very moment when other countries are beginning to question the notion of 'letting the government do it.' New Zealand, for instance, some years ago went in heavily for so-called government security from the cradle to the grave. Now the New Zealanders are discovering the terrible burdens in taxes and bureaucratic controls. They are wondering what is going to happen to their country. More and more people refuse to start new enterprises or expand old ones. It just isn't worth bothering because the bureaucrats immediately grab so much to support the government handouts.

The Scandinavian countries, too, are running into trouble with their welfare-state schemes. It was reported recently that one of these countries has the highest suicide rate in the world. There was a good deal of speculation as to the reasons for people killing themselves when they live in a welfare-state 'paradise.' One authority thought it was due to sheer boredom — to the dull-

ness and lack of challenge when the government takes care of everything. Another authority thought it was due to an inability to face up to the smallest problems. In other words, if you leave all decisions to government, you

come eventually to the point where making a decision for yourself seems an impossible task. This is another way of saying that under the Welfare State, the character of the individual becomes soft through disuse.

## WELFARE OR FREEDOM

Whatever the reason, the fact remains that no free society can go in for welfare-statism and remain free. The time inevitably comes when a decision must be made. There are only two choices. One is to abandon welfare-statism and return to freedom. The other is to continue to the logical end of the Welfare State, which is complete socialism. The reason for the choice is obvious. In a free society, government has nothing to give. Before it can give anything, it must first take away. There is no one to take from, except the people, the industries, the commerce of the free system. For a while, such is the genius of the free society, it is able to support itself and the incipient welfare-state bureaucracy. But as the bureaucracy and the handouts grow and grow, the burden becomes too great for the sector of the

free society which produces everything. Remember, it is impossible to 'give' anything which is not first produced – and that includes income. And bureaucrats produce nothing. They simply give away what others produce. Then comes the point which is now troubling the New Zealanders. It is no longer worthwhile to produce. The government grabs too much of what is produced. But if the people stop producing, how is the Welfare State to be maintained? Where will the bureaucrats get the wherewithal to make their handouts? There is only one way. The government – which means the bureaucrats – must step in and take over everything. And when they run everything, what becomes of the Welfare State's earthly 'paradise'?

Well, take a look at Soviet Russia, where welfarism and socialism are fused into the

Red Slave State. The average Russian may have something called 'security,' but where is his freedom? As for his so-called 'security,' what is it worth? An American works three minutes to buy a pound of sugar. A Russian works more than an hour. The shirt on his back costs him two days' labor. An American can buy a shirt with less than an hour's

work. The Russian can't even drown his sorrows in a pint of vodka without working more than six hours for it. An American can buy the same amount of bottled cheer with a little over an hour's labor. Keep all this in mind in the coming months — whenever a politician promises you more government handouts.

— John T. Flynn

*Foregoing items covered in Mutual network broadcast 7/3/60*

## Book Review HOW TO LIVE TO 100

HUNZA LAND by Dr. Allen E. Banik & Renee Taylor, 239 pages, Whitehorn, Long Beach, Calif., \$4.95.

In the high Himalayas, just north of Pakistan and only 18 miles south of Soviet Russia, lies a tiny country (population 25,000) called Hunza. The Hunzukuts, as its people are known, have lived for nearly 2,000 years shut off from the rest of the world.

In Kearney, Nebraska, lives an optometrist with a natural interest in the effect on the eyes of food, diet and general health — and a burning desire of 20 years' standing to know more about the fabulous Hunzukuts.

Thanks to Art Linkletter and his famous TV show, Dr. Banik and the Hunzukuts finally met. The result is this thoroughly fascinating book.

What is so unusual about Hunza and its people? We do not want to spoil your pleasure in reading HUNZA LAND, but here are a few hints:

The Hunzukuts' life-span runs somewhere between 90 and 120 years of age — and some have been known to live to 140. And (males please note) contrary to what happens in Western countries, men outlive women. They also father children, at ripe old ages, with younger wives. Divorce is almost non-existent.

Isolated from the rest of the world for centuries, Hunza's people have developed a system of agricultural engineering, to say nothing of soil conservation, which should be the envy of many 'advanced' nations.

There is no disease in Hunza - neither animal nor human - and no insects.

Crime is unknown -there are no soldiers or police. But it is no Elysian field - or Welfare State -of lazy souls. Its people work long and hard.

What, then, is the explanation of their unusual condition? Dr. Banik has some intriguing theories of his own about food and diet. He also gives us details not only on what the Hunzukuts

eat, but how they grow and raise their food. The prohibitionist, incidentally, will find no solace in the Hunzukuts' experience. They are Moslems, but unlike all others of their faith, they make and drink a mild-tasting but potent wine.

Getting into Hunza is no mean task, so in addition to everything else, this is a fine adventure story for summer reading. And one of the most interesting parts of Dr. Banik's book is its appendix. In it he answers a series of questions about Hunza which arose as a result of his appearance, following his return from this astonishing land, on the Linkletter show.

- Rosalie Gordon

### A MEDAL FOR -

The Champion Paper and Fibre Company of Hamilton, Ohio, for its brochure entitled THE WAR WE ARE IN. The company has succeeded in combining good advertising and patriotic public service. It has paper to sell (very lovely paper too), but instead of merely sending samples to prospective customers, it has compiled from authoritative sources a well-written text, plus beautiful illustrations, on the world-wide communist menace. Each of the 34 pages, including covers, has been printed and illustrated on samples of the company's product - and a magnificent job it is. It is a pleasure to find businessmen who are aware of their duty in the preservation against its great enemy of the system which makes their existence possible. A copy of THE WAR WE ARE IN may be had on request to the Champion Paper & Fibre Co., Hamilton, O.

## NOTE FOR TOURISTS TO USSR

"I often tried to stress, in talks with Americans, that what they think is sincere talk when they meet Soviet people is in fact not sincere. It is very rare, even amongst Soviets themselves, for them to speak openly with one another. The Soviet people for a long time have been living under great stress and repression. The people are taught by all their experience to be mutually suspicious. All the changes in the name of the secret police, MGB, KGB, etc., in reality means nothing else but a change of name." -from the testimony of A.

*Y. Kaznacheyev, former Soviet official, to the House Un-American Activities Committee*

## INDEX TO AMERICA'S FUTURE

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## THIS IDIOCY

"Still hoping against hope to wean Poland away from Soviet Russia, the State Department now intends to give Polish exports to the United States the most-favored-nation treatment

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as regards tariffs levied on them. Couldn't State compensate in small part for this idiocy by insisting that anybody who sells these goods in the United States label them plainly and conspicuously: 'Made by Slave Labor in Communist Poland'?"

- *New York DAILY NEWS*

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